

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES.BOARD OF INQUIRY.BEFORE HIS HONOR, MR. JUSTICE PHILP.

VK. 60320, L/Sgt. ARNOLD FLASTER CADDY, 8th Div. Intelligence  
Section, Private address "Chandpara" Tylden,  
Victoria.

Sworn and Examined:-

I was captured after the fall of Singapore and taken to Changi Camp. On 14th. May, 1942 I went with A Force into Burma. I travelled on the Toyohashi Maru, on which conditions were bad.

At Tavoy we were marched 28 miles to an aerodrome. Several deaths resulted from this march among men who had dysentery, which had become prevalent during the voyage.

At the aerodrome at Tavoy 8 men escaped and were recaptured three days later. Two of these men were named Quittenden (a Warrent Officer of the 4th Anti Tank Regiment) and Dangher (who I think was in the Anti Tank Regiment). Despite Brig. Varley's intervention all the eight men were executed. I know of this from Brig. Varley and from members of the burial party. The officer responsible was Lieut. China.

18 KILO.  
(HLEPAUK)

I later went to Thanbyuzayat, and later again to 18 Kilo (Hlepaik). At this camp Sgt. Ronald McDonald 2/20th Field Regiments, was fatally shot by a guard known to us as Dillinger.

Dillinger story was that he had shot McDonald while McDonald was escaping. I know from members of McDonald's working party that McDonald had no intention of escaping. At the time he was shot the only clothing he had on was a pair of shorts. He had no footwear. He was carrying nothing but a parang. He had other clothing, including boots and a pack, in the camp, and if he had intended to escape he no doubt would have been more properly equipped than he was.

Dillinger seemed to be subnormal, even for a Japanese.

Our Medical Officer, Capt. Richards was not allowed to examine McDonald's body. The Regimental Aid Post Sergeant, Armstrong, who prepared the body for burial found in it one bullet wound from which bleeding had occurred and two bullet wounds from which there was no bleeding. Apparently these two latter bullet wounds were made after death in order to support Dillinger's story that McDonald had endeavoured to escape.

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The Japanese Commander was Corporal, later Sergeant, Panaka. I later went to Camp 35 Kilo, 60 Kilo and 70 Kilo. From 60 Kilo on, the tasks upon which we were employed, line building, were increased and we were forced to work 24 hour shifts; that is to say, twenty four hours on and twenty four hours off, and as the camp was a good distance from the line, these men in 48 hour work periods had only about 18 hours in camp.

Although our Doctors reported men sick, the Japanese over-rode this and forced men to work.

I later went to 131 Kilo. At this camp Sergeant J.P. Lynch, 2/15th. Field Regiment was beaten to insensibility by a Korean Guard, Aria. I heard him being beaten. He was punished for not being on guard duty. In fact, he had gone to wake up his relief, when Aria arrived. Colonel Anderson and Captain Brower protested against this beating and they themselves were also beaten up by Aria. The matter was reported by Colonel Anderson and Colonel Shomso. The complaint was forwarded to the Lieut. Col in charge of No. 3 Thai Prisoner of War Camp. Aria was returned to the base camp allegedly to be disciplined but on his return from the base camp his behaviour continued as before. This man was responsible for I should say, one half of the beatings which occurred and was the worst Japanese with whom I came into contact.

Sergeant Lynch died a week after this beating and I attribute his death partly to it.

I later went to Kanduri in January 1944 and remained there until June 1944. This camp was placed near a large dump and railway station.

I later went to Rice Valley Road, Singapore, and was there put to work loading military stores including ammunition. One Dutch prisoner of war was killed by a shell, which he was carrying, exploding. My informant is Sapper Hollaman, 2/12th Field Coy R.A.E., New South Wales.

On the 15th December I embarked for Japan on the "Awa Maru". The conditions on board were very bad. The space allowed being only 6 cubic feet per man.

During the voyage two submarine alarms occurred, each of about 2 hour's duration. During both periods of alarm the P.O.W.'s were locked in.

In Japan (December 1944) we landed at MOJI and were taken thence to Sendeyu. At this camp the Commander was Lieut. Hayashi.

Accommodation:

The accommodation consisted of wood and lathe huts. We slept on rice floor mats. We were given plenty of blankets and the space was adequate.

Medical & Hygiene:

At this camp there were four Japanese Medical Officers in succession when I was there. The first of these was responsible for the death of certainly one man by refusing to allow Capt. Higgins of the 2/4th. C.C.S. to give him any attention.

The man who died through lack of attention was Lance Corporal Ronald Banks of the Aust. Army Ord. Corps. The Japanese Medical Officer was a Staff Sergeant and he persistently refused to allow our doctor to give any medical attention to sick men. I do not know the name of this Staff Sergeant.

Food:

The food at first was adequate, the issue of rice being 20 ounces a day, but later it got worse until three weeks before the cessation of hostilities men who were working were allowed only 12 ounces of rice and the sick only 8 ounces of rice. Plus in each case of about 1½ ounces of dried fish and vegetable. The Japanese enforced this division of food between those working and the sick through the cook house, despite our Medical Officers' protests.

Clothing:

The clothing issued to us was adequate.

Work:

Men were engaged in mining coal.

General:

At this camp beatings were frequent but were not severe. Lieut. Hayashi on one occasion confiscated 8 Red Cross parcels from a party of Englishmen for an imaginary cause. I heard from P.O.W.'s working in the cookhouse that the contents of tins bearing Red Cross markings had been used by the Japanese Guard.

From the treatment meted out at all the camps it was clear that the Japanese policy as carried out by various Camp Commanders and their subordinates was to keep P.O.W.'s in a low state of health and morale by keeping them short of food and by severe treatment and humiliation.

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This is the third and last page of the evidence of L/Sgt. Arnold Fraser Caddy taken and sworn before me at Melbourne in the State of Victoria on the 25th Day of January, 1946.

A. Fraser Caddy (sgd)  
Deponent

R. Philp (sgd)  
Member,  
Australian Board of Inquiry  
into War Crimes.

GIB/CR/1-

3. L/Sgt. A. F. CADDY,  
25/1/46.

Doc. 82035

書類 第八二〇三号

認識番号 V X 六〇三三〇 軍曹勤務主任長デール、ルドルフ、  
「サート・キヤデール」 第八師團情報部 本籍「ダクトリア」  
「チャン・パイ」ナール  
宣誓し 訊問せらる

日本ニ於テハ 一九四四年十二月 我々ハ「司」ニ墮ス、ソレカラ「セ」  
デ「SENDEY」ニ連シテ行カレタ。此、收容所デハ、所  
長ハ 林中尉デアッタ。

醫 療 と 衛 生

1949

此、收容所デハ、私ガキタ時ニハ引續キ四人、日本人軍医ガ  
キタ。此、中最初、一人ハ第24野戦豫備病院「ロサ」  
大尉ニ武男、看護ヲサセル事ヲ拒絶シタカラ、確カニ一名、  
死セニ対シ責任ガアッタ。

2X

看護ヲ受ケラレヌカニ死ニケツ、男ハ、濠洲軍兵器部、兵長  
「ロサルド・バックス」デアッタ。日本人軍医ハ軍曹「Staff  
Sergeant」デアツテ彼ハ頑固ニ我々、醫者ニ病人ニ対シ医  
療ヲ施サセル事ヲ拒絶シタ。私ハ、軍曹「Staff Sergeant」、姓名  
ヲ知リスセ。

☆

食 物

16、

食物ハ最初ハ充分デアリ、米、支給ハ一日二十オンスデアッタガ、  
後ニ次第ニ悪クナツテ、終戦、二週間亦迄ハ働イテサ  
者ハ僅カニ十二オンス、米ヲ支給セラシ、病人ハ僅カニ八オンス



Doc.

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ノ米ヲ支給セラルカッタ。ソレニ加ヘ、何レノ場合ニモ、約一五  
 インス、干魚ト野菜ヲ支給セラル。日本軍ハ、軍醫、抗議  
 ニモ拘ハラズ、炊事場ヲ通シ、働ク者ト病人、間、食物、區別  
 ヲ実施シタ。

### 一般事項

此、收容所ニ於テハ、殴打ハ、屢々デアッタ。酷クハナカッタ。  
 林中尉ハ一度架空、理由ヲ以テ英國人、一隊ヲ、赤十字ノ小  
 包ヲ八個沒收シタ。私ハ赤十字、印アル罐詰、中味が  
 日本軍衛兵ニヨリ使用サレテエタ事ヲ、炊事場ニ働イテタ  
 俘虜達カラ聞イタ。  
 總ベテ、收容所ニ於テ行ハレタ待遇カラ判斷シテ、諸々、  
 收容所長、並ニソノ部下達ニヨツテ、実施サレタ如キ日本、  
 才策ハ、食糧不足ニシテ置キ事ト酷イ待遇侮辱トニヨツテ  
 俘虜達ヲ悪イ健康状態ニシテオキソノ士氣ヲ衰ヘサセテオ  
 フニアル事ハ明瞭デアッタ。

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 俘虜達ヲ悪イ健康状態ニシテオキシ、士氣ヲ衰ヘサセテオ  
 フニアル事ハ明瞭デアッタ。